

INTERNATIONAL

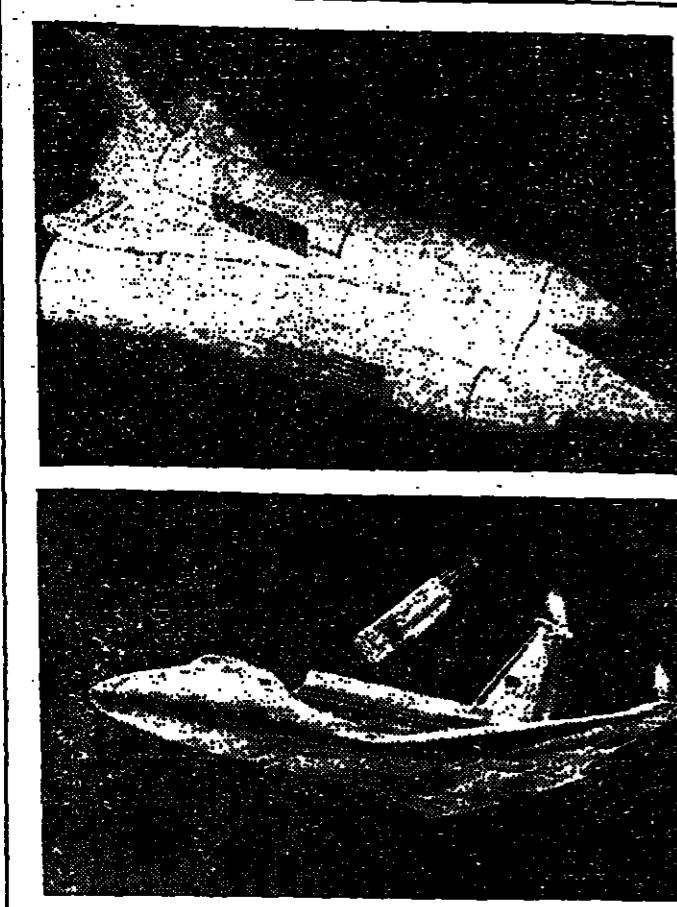
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,676

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1972

Established 1887



United Press International
TO SPACE AND BACK—Two views of the \$5.5-billion reusable space shuttle complex whose construction has just been approved by President Nixon. Top photo shows a model of the shuttle attached to its boosters, which would launch it into space. The bottom photo is an artist's concept of the vehicle, which will be the size of a DC-9 airliner, leaving an orbital station with its cargo bay still open after making a delivery there. The shuttle will then return to earth by skimming and skipping through the increasingly dense layers of the atmosphere and be piloted to a landing just as an ordinary aircraft.

Never Formally Discussed

Peace Talks Resume, Dispel Withdrawal Date Confusion

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The Vietnamese peace talks resumed today after a month-long hiatus with Communist delegates reiterating that U.S. prisoners of war would be released only after a U.S. commitment to fix a total troop-withdrawal deadline and the abandonment of the Saigon government.

This restatement of long-standing Communist policy appeared to end the confusion arising from President Nixon's suggestion on Sunday that swapping such a withdrawal commitment in exchange for POW release had been "under discussion" here.

Left unsaid on Sunday, until a White House clarification on Monday, was that the President was not tying total U.S. troop withdrawals to the release of the

How to Write POWs Is Told By Viet Cong

PARIS, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Viet Cong today invited families of presumed captive Americans to write to the men through Viet Cong diplomatic missions in Moscow, Peking or Hanoi.

At the same time, the Viet Cong delegation at the Vietnamese peace talks here warned that mail to the prisoners "faces numerous difficulties" because of American and South Vietnamese military action. The delegation spokesman, Ly Van Sau, when asked how many POWs were held by the Viet Cong, told newsmen: "I have no information on that subject."

Unlike North Vietnam, the Viet Cong has never published a list of its prisoners. More than 200 U.S. soldiers are missing in South Vietnam and presumed held prisoner, some of them for more than five years. Eighteen letters released recently through an American anti-war group were the first letters from prisoners of the Viet Cong to reach their families.

At today's talks, U.S. negotiator William J. Porter asked how the families of presumed prisoners of the Viet Cong could write to them. Viet Cong delegate Nguyen Van Tien replied that Mr. Porter's question was a "technicality" outside the range of the talks.

But at a news briefing later, Mr. Porter said a procedure for writing to prisoners established by the Viet Cong's Red Cross in 1964 was still in force. He said the families should write to them. Viet Cong delegate Nguyen Van Tien replied that Mr. Porter's question was a "technicality" outside the range of the talks.

U.S. Plane Again Hits Radar Site

Closest to Hanoi Since 1970 Raid

SAIGON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—A U.S. fighter flying escort for B-52 bombers over Laos attacked a radar site 64 miles southwest of Hanoi yesterday in the closest strike to the North Vietnamese capital since November, 1970.

The "protective reaction" by a Phantom F-105 was the second such strike of the year. The first, also yesterday, came when an F-105 hit a radar emplacement 10 miles north of the Ban Karai pass in North Vietnam.

In the strike southwest of Hanoi the Phantom spun off from the bombers after the pilot detected he was being monitored by radar, the United States command said. He fired one missile at the site, 45 miles northwest of Phan Rang, with unknown results, the command said.

The previous closest strike to Hanoi since the American bombing halt was when U.S. planes raided the Son Tay prison camp 25 miles northwest of the city.

[Official sources revealed that South Vietnam is abandoning major bases in eastern Cambodia after nearly two years in order to strengthen defenses at home, the Associated Press said today.]

In the air war, the U.S. command said B-52s made three strikes yesterday in the southern half of the Demilitarized Zone. U.S. Air Force fighter-bombers made four raids on infiltration routes around the mouth of the A Shau Valley, also in northern South Vietnam.

The B-52 strike was the heaviest since Nov. 22 in that area, the command said. The big bombers hit bunker complexes and storage areas in a zone about 12 miles northwest of Khe Sanh.

South Vietnamese troops continued sweeping through the Central Highlands today. Correspondents said the bodies of 17 Communist soldiers were found yesterday along with large quantities of rice and ammunition northeast of Dak To and near an abandoned Communist camp.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Population Up 7.9%, West Germany Says

BONN, Jan. 6 (Reuters)—West Germany's population has increased by 7.9 percent over the last decade to 60,649,196, the department of statistics said here yesterday.

The figure, as of May, 1970, includes 2,438,560 foreigners living in West Germany. Of the overall total, more than 28.8 million were male and more than 31.7 million female.

Mr. Nixon appeared anxious to push for trade concessions from

Japan while Mr. Sato reportedly is planning to stress the political issues—including great-power relations in the Pacific.

The President had on hand an impressive list of cabinet-level economic strategists, including Treasury Secretary John B. Connally and Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans.

The proposal, the sources said, had already been made to the Japanese by Commerce Secretary Stans, who, it was reported, discussed it with Soviet officials during his recent visit to Russia.

After Congress reconvened on Jan. 18, to a subcommittee headed by Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi, D. Mich., a critic of the Pentagon and of administration policy in Vietnam, Rep. Nedzi said: "It is not my intent to investigate the leak" of documents to Mr. Anderson.

General Problem

"What we want to go into are the general problems of classification and security, how much is required and how it is handled and what kind of new legislation may be necessary," Rep. Nedzi said.

He acknowledged, however, that the Anderson documents would "almost necessarily" come up during the probe.

Meanwhile, government investigators pressed their efforts to locate the source of Mr. Anderson's documents.

The sources declined to name the section but stressed that the memoranda, prepared for the Joint Chiefs of Staff and for G. Warren Nutter, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, had circulated only within the Pentagon.

They said that they were especially surprised by the leak of the memoranda, because it would be relatively easy to trace their limited distribution.

Other government officials, however, pointed their fingers elsewhere.

One White House official said that he suspected that the State Department was the source of the security breach.

"You know that the time is ripe for 'strange things with Israel.'

Officially, however, the French would say no more following today's meeting—the first with Mr. Ben Natan in almost a year—than that they had "revisited" their position.

Mr. Ben Natan told the press that he was "hopeful."

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 7)

U.S. Woman and Soviet Husband

Reunited After Visa Battle

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Deborah Brackman Kremlev, a 22-year-old New York woman, and her Russian husband, Valeri, were reunited last night at Kennedy Airport following his four-month battle to obtain a Soviet exit visa.

Shortly after their marriage last summer, Mrs. Kremlev,

who met her husband while an exchange student in Leningrad last year, was denied a visa to remain in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Kremlev was later expelled from medical school in Leningrad because he missed his June examinations.

Mrs. Kremlev said she did not know if her husband would continue his medical studies here. She is finishing work for her bachelor's degree in Russian studies at Barnard College.

She said they hoped to visit the Soviet Union occasionally, but would live permanently in the United States.



United Press International
DANGEROUS GAME—A roan antelope trying to escape capture by a horse ridden by Joseph Kennedy, son of late Sen. Robert Kennedy, who was taking part in a roundup of wildlife in Itangha Hills near Nairobi. He was working with members of East African Wildlife Society, which uses horses and helicopters to corral wild animals and remove them from heavily poached areas to game preserves.

As San Clemente Summit Opens

Sato Stressing China in Nixon Talks

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 6 (UPI)—President Nixon and Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato today began two days of summit talks on the touchy issues of China and trade which have divided their two countries in recent months.

The meeting began in the President's office after Mr. Sato was welcomed at a brief red-carpet ceremony on the grounds of the Western White House.

Mr. Nixon planned to assure Mr. Sato that in Peking next month he will make no deals that would jeopardize friendly Japanese-American relations, the Western White House said.

Japanese officials told newsmen that Mr. Sato's chief objective in the talks will be "to confirm American intentions about China and Taiwan."

The premier will also seek from Mr. Nixon a "final, fixed and announced date" for the return to Japan of Okinawa, Japanese officials said.

Mr. Sato, who was politically embarrassed at home by Mr. Nixon's unexpected move to establish a Washington-Tokyo "hot line" to keep Japanese leaders advised of sudden U.S. policy shifts, wants to establish a Washington-Tokyo

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(Continued on Page 5, Col. 7)

ministers were planning to discuss with their American counterparts today the possibility of joining with the United States and the Soviet Union to exploit petroleum resources in Siberia, highly placed sources in the Japanese delegation have revealed here.

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House to Probe Handling of U.S. Security Papers

By Sanford J. Unger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—What was termed "a major inquiry into the problem of proper classification and handling of government information involving the national security" was announced yesterday by Rep. Edward Hebert, D. La., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

Rep. Hebert said that it was a "coincidence" that the investigation would come on the heels of the release by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson of secret government documents concerning the Pakistani war.

Nonetheless, the disclosure of the top-secret Pentagon papers on the history of the Vietnam war last summer and now Mr. Anderson's release of current documents appeared to have focused new concern throughout the government on the troubled security classification system.

Rep. Hebert assigned the new probe, which will begin shortly

- Texts of minutes of Dec. 4 and 6 action group sessions. - Page 5.
- An analysis of the results of the release of the texts. - Page 5.

after Congress reconvened on Jan. 18, to a subcommittee headed by Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi, D. Mich., a critic of the Pentagon and of administration policy in Vietnam. Rep. Nedzi said: "It is not my intent to investigate the leak" of documents to Mr. Anderson.

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Other government officials, however, pointed their fingers elsewhere.

Israel Warns Bombs by Mail Come From Several Nations

TEL AVIV, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Israel has alerted more than six European countries that their mail services may be used to send parcel bombs to Israel, political sources said today.

The sources said the Foreign Ministry issued the warning through diplomatic channels to the European nations.

"This alert has been sent to four or five countries in addition to those already involved," one source said.

According to police sources, the first gift-wrapped bombs disguised as desk diaries, books or boxes of candies addressed to leading Israeli personalities were mailed in Austria and Yugoslavia.

The sources said others have now arrived from Switzerland, Norway, Greece and Czechoslovakia.

Besides the alert through diplomatic channels, Israeli authorities also have alerted Interpol.

A police spokesman said "a number" of the parcel bombs were discovered in incoming mail today. The Israeli radio said

six more bombs had been found. Earlier a police spokesman said their bomb disposal experts are using an Israeli-developed device that can sniff out explosives. So far the device has discovered all the bombs before the addressees could open and detonate them.

The only victim of what police said appeared to be a carefully coordinated Arab guerrilla "mail-a-bomb" campaign is a police bomb disposal expert. Inspector Nissim Sason was blinded and both of his hands were blown off while he was trying to dismantle one of the parcel bombs addressed to the director of the ministry of police, Yosef Ben Porat.

Meanwhile, a spokesman said 14 persons are being held following hand grenade explosions in the towns of Netanya and Kfar Saba, north of Tel Aviv, yesterday.

The police said guerrillas used wristwatches as timing devices to explode the grenades, which wounded seven persons.

Police Given Information

VIENNA, Jan. 6 (AP).—Vienna police were supplied with the first "hot" information on the possible senders of the parcel bombs mailed to Israel from here, an Israeli Embassy official disclosed today.

The official said the information was handed over by Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin. He and security police refused to give any details, however.

Yugoslavia Rejects Reports

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Jan. 6 (AP).—Authorities here today rejected Israeli reports that bombs disguised as Christmas parcels were sent to Tel Aviv from Yugoslavia.

One of the parcels carried the name of sender as Dr. Jozef Hrdman of the college of science of Zagreb University. Yugoslav authorities said it had been established that no such person existed.

Lord Devlin, a veteran lawyer and former justice in the appeal court, headed the tribunal which included Lord Caradon, former Labor party government minister,

and Sir John Foster, a Conservative member of Parliament and international lawyer.

Home Secretary Reginald Maudling had objected in advance to the program which he said "can do no good and could do serious harm."

Lord Caradon said at the end of the two-hour 50-minute investigation that the debate caused no harm and may have given some insight into the situation.

The program showed, Lord Devlin said, "there can be no peace with victory" as any faction caught up in Ulster violence.

"Considered from a television critic's point of view, the two and a half hours . . . could be seen as providing a remarkably full and efficient—indeed exhaustive—summary of all the major political attitudes involved in the Ulster situation," Chris Dunkley wrote in the Times of London.

The newspaper Daily Telegraph commented on its front page, "Despite the fears of ministers, two men freed wounded in a Belfast street last night."

The men—20-year-old Joseph Stilges and 20-year-old William Quinn—were shot in the legs. A statement by the IRA said that the two had been punished for unsolved offenses in a Roman Catholic area of the city.

Northern Ireland's government announced today that an old army camp at Magilligan, in the northern county of Derry, was being prepared as a third internment center. The policy of internment without trial sparked the current wave of strife in Northern Ireland last August, with IRA terrorists opposing the British Army.

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Treaty-Making Power at Issue

U.S. Gets a Persian Gulf Base In Compact Bypassing Senate

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—In a move to maintain a U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf area, the United States has entered into an unpublished agreement to establish a permanent naval station on the island of Bahrain.

According to State Department officials, the agreement represents an extension of arrangements that the United States has had over the last 30 years to use a British naval base on Bahrain.

These officials explained that now that Britain had given up its protectorate role in Bahrain and pulled its military forces out of the Persian Gulf, it was decided that the United States should enter into an agreement with the new independent government of Bahrain to have the Navy's small Middle East Force continue to use some of the facilities of the former British base.

To some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, among them Clifford P. Case, R.-N.J., the base agreement with Bahrain raises the constitutional

Radioactive Water Spilled In Conn. River

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—About 500 gallons of radioactive water were accidentally dumped into the Thames River at New London, Conn., while being transferred last week from the nuclear-powered submarine Dace, the U.S. Navy said last night.

The water "contained a very small amount of radioactivity less than the applicable safety limits set by federal and international standards," the Navy reported.

Pentagon officials said that the contaminated water was being transferred from the Dace to the submarine tender Fulton on Dec. 29.

"Measurements taken on Dec. 30 showed no increase in the radioactivity of the environment as a result of the inadvertent discharge," the Navy statement said.

Safety Claim

"The discharge did not cause any danger to humans, marine life or the environment," it added.

Pentagon and Atomic Energy Commission officials were unable to say immediately what the cited safety limits were.

However, an AEC spokesman said he understood the radioactivity was very small and that the contamination would certainly be diluted once it entered the river."

The Navy has a large submarine base at New London.

First Soviet Jews Enter U.S. Under Eased Immigration Act

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (Reuters).

—There was a special welcome here last night for the Feldman family—all because of Section 212 (D) (5) of the U.S. Immigration Act.

Dozens of relatives turned out at Kennedy Airport when Simcha and Eunice Feldman and their

children, Dina, 10, and Igor, 7, arrived from Russia.

They were the first Soviet Jews to come to the United States under the section of the immigration act that is generally known as parole. Because of this, the Feldmans were able to leave the Soviet Union in four and a half months, compared with the two-year wait usually required for permission to emigrate.

There has been no change in Soviet policy, which is that emigration is a privilege, not a right. But the U.S. procedure allows immigrants to obtain a visa without the skills or special circumstances prescribed by U.S. law.

Attorney General John Mitchell announced last October that he would invoke his legal authority to allow Soviet Jews to enter the United States under the special section, which was used after the Hungarian revolution in 1956 and to help Hong Kong Chinese.

Mr. Feldman, a metallurgist, said at a news conference that there were "legal ways of repressing people, especially people with responsibility, such as managers," by making things difficult at work.

Uris Says Agent In Topaz' Sought French Acclaim

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (AP).—Novelist Leon Uris testified yesterday that the former French intelligence agent who collaborated with him on his spy novel "Topaz" hoped his revelations would start a "convulsion" in France that would allow the agent to return home a hero.

Mr. Uris is being sued for \$2 million by Philippe de Vassoli, who says the author violated a contract that provided an even division of royalties and film proceeds from the book.

In Superior Court, Mr. Uris said that Mr. de Vassoli wanted to expose alleged Communist influence in the French intelligence service so he could become a hero. Mr. Uris admits there was a contract, but says Mr. de Vassoli violated it by selling some of his material to Life, Look and the London Sunday Times.

The two men worked together in 1965 on the novel.

Only Fog Lifts

PARIS, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—International flights into and out of Orly Airport here resumed early this afternoon after a thick fog, which had caused cancellations and delays had cleared up, airport authorities said.



"RESTRIKE THE NARROW WORLD"—Artists of Braunschweig City Theater in West Germany putting finishing touches on an enormous foot that will be used in forthcoming production of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." A life-sized left foot will also be on stage and the two will represent the problem of personal power.

Members of Key House Unit Open Trade Talks in Europe

PARIS, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Fourteen of the 25 members of the powerful Ways and Means Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives—minus ailing Chairman Wilbur Mills—began today a round of European talks that are expected to play an important role in Congress's eventual approval of an international trade agreement.

The committee members met with officials at the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, and will have a second round of talks at OECD tomorrow. They will also meet with officials of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade tomorrow.

Mr. Mills, D.-Ark., had been scheduled to lead the delegation on this trip, which continues in Brussels next week but was taken ill early this week. The acting chairman is Rep. Al Ullman, D.-Ore.

The committee's meeting next Monday and Tuesday with members of the Common Market Commission will come just prior to the second round of trade negotiations between the United States and the Common Market. President Nixon's negotiator, William Eberle, will open the new round of talks on Friday of next week.

The Ways and Means Committee members will play an important role in eventual congressional action on the trade agreement Mr. Eberle signs with the Europeans. It had originally been hoped that the negotiations would be finished by mid-January when Congress reconvenes, but now it is thought a subsequent session might be necessary.

The two sides have so far been wide apart, with the United States insisting among other things on an international grain-stocking agreement and limitations on the Common Market's trade agreements with countries in the European Free Trade Association.

Bid for Russian Trade
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI).—The United States will soon end what Rep. Paul Findley describes as a trade-policy discrimination against the Soviet Union, the Illinois Democrat predicts.

Drop in Traffic Induces Comsat Not to Cut Rates
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Hopes of early cuts in transatlantic telephone rates appear to have been dashed after a decision of the Communications Satellite Corp. (Comsat) not to reduce satellite transmission fees.

Comsat, a semi-public body, announced it had dropped plans for rate cuts because traffic had fallen substantially short of expectations and because of uncertainties about the future use of communications satellites.

Comsat had projected a rate reduction early this year of up to 15.5 percent in transatlantic rates and of 20 percent in satellite services between the United States and Central America.

It had been anticipated that some of the benefit of the reductions would be passed on to telephone and cable customers by the commercial companies that make use of satellites.

N.Y.C. Transit Fare Is Raised to 35 Cents
NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—New York City's bus and subway fares rose yesterday from 30 cents to 35. Following negotiation of a new wage contract for the Transit Authority's 40,000 employees, there had been speculation that the fare might go as high as 45 cents, but the State Legislature held down the rise by voting financial aid for public transport.

Bus and subway fares were 15 cents from 1953 to 1968, when they rose to 20 cents. They went to 30 cents in 1970. The two men worked together in 1965 on the novel.

Only Fog Lifts

PARIS, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—International flights into and out of Orly Airport here resumed early this afternoon after a thick fog, which had caused cancellations and delays had cleared up, airport authorities said.

Malta Prelate Flies to Rome Unexpectedly

Intermediary's Role With British Rumored

ROME, Jan. 6 (AP).—The Roman Catholic archbishop of Malta, the most Rev. Michael Gonzi, flew to Rome from Malta today in what was regarded as an unexpected trip. His aides declined to disclose the length of his stay.

The Vatican said it learned of the 56-year-old prelate's presence in Rome through press reports and knew nothing of his plans when he left Malta earlier in the day. The archbishop was believed to have been en route to London amid speculation that he might act as a mediator in the dispute between Malta and Britain over military bases.

But he showed up in Rome, accompanied by his doctor. At the airport he gave his Rome address as the convent of the Franciscan nuns of Malta.

Possible Mediator

The physician, Dr. Paolo Faligia, declined to say if Archbishop Gonzi planned to go to London later. With relations between Britain and Malta strained, the archbishop was regarded as a possible mediator.

Prime Minister Dom Mintoff conferred with the archbishop for more than an hour last night. The subject of their discussion was not announced.

After Mr. Mintoff told Britain to pay a higher rent for naval facilities on the strategic Mediterranean island, Britain said it would withdraw its personnel. The first of 10,000 servicemen and their dependents will leave on Saturday, but the evacuation is expected to last well beyond the deadline of Jan. 15.

On Malta, a helicopter from the cruiser Blake crashed into the sea today while transporting equipment as part of the evacuation. None of the crew were injured.

Britain also sought Maltese government help for an orderly troop withdrawal today after citizens clashed over the decision to oust the British.

About 500 supporters of Mr. Mintoff threatened to break into a Nationalist party club outside Valletta, the capital, last night until the police removed from its walls two posters showing Mr. Mintoff destroying Malta. In another suburb, posters reading "Malta bases Mintoff" were smeared with red paint.

RAF Stark Special

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP).—A special Royal Air Force plane dubbed "The Stark Special" with a gynecologist aboard will fly 20 pregnant British women from Malta to Britain on Sunday.

The women are all expected to give birth in the next week.

NATO Council Meets

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—NATO's Atlantic Council met here today for the first time this year to review developments following Britain's decision to withdraw from Malta, informed sources said.

They declined to comment on reports that Italy is pressuring British forces to remain on the island and is preparing proposals to lessen the \$11 million gap between Britain and Malta over yearly rental for the bases.

The sources said that Italy wants to preserve a British military presence on Malta for the double purpose of denying it to the Soviet Union and of avoiding any new NATO installations on Italian territory.

Officially, NATO regards the rupture in the British-Maltese negotiations as a bilateral question.

According to NATO sources, the alliance feels that the strategic importance of the island has lessened in recent years, but many strategists believe it still has value.

U.S. Restricting Hexachlorophene In Many Products

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—A U.S. government agency moved yesterday to restrict severely the use of cosmetics and other products containing hexachlorophene, acting on the basis of laboratory tests which suggest the chemical may cause brain lesions.

The action by the Food and Drug Administration would affect hundreds of widely-sold products.

The agency's four-point proposal would:

- Ban the use of hexachlorophene in all cosmetics including such popular items as anti-perspirants and feminine hygiene sprays.

- Restrict all skin cleansers containing more than 7.5 percent hexachlorophene to hospital and prescription use only.

- Require warning labels on other skin cleaners containing less than seventy-five hundredths of 1 percent, while a new panel reviews the safety, effectiveness and labeling of such antibacterial products.

- Put drug and cosmetic manufacturers on notice that an anti-bacterial agent intended for long-term use is not adequately tested before marketing.

The agency said it would allow the use of up to one-tenth of 1 percent as a preservative when other preservative methods are unavailable.

Soviet Paper Expresses 'Revulsion'

CBS Film Shown as Evidence Against Bukovsky in Moscow

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW Jan. 6 (NYT).—A 1970 interview given by Mr. Bukovsky to Mr. Cole, the newspaper said, it was seen by television viewers in the United States July 20, 1970.

"We, too, looked at it, sitting in the courtroom," the account went on. "We viewed it with a sense of revulsion and anger—so much cheap, bilious falsehood was there in that television interview, so much rotten slander against the Soviet Union."

"He was convicted of anti-Soviet propagandizing and was sentenced to seven years' deprivation of freedom, to be followed by five years in exile, or enforced residence, in a remote area."

The screening of a segment of the CBS film and other details on the one-day trial were reported by the Moscow evening newspaper *Vechernaya Moskva*. It was the only Soviet newspaper to publish news of the case.

In view of what was presumed to be interest abroad, the official press agency, Tass, provided running coverage on the proceedings yesterday, but only on the service for foreign subscribers. Tass described the trial as "public," but Western newsmen were barred.

The Moscow newspaper used its account of the Bukovsky case as the occasion for one of its periodic warnings to Soviet citizens to keep away from Western correspondents on the ground that they were not only to present Soviet conditions in an unfavorable light or worse.

The newspaper identified only two former correspondents, Holger Jensen, of the Associated Press, and William Cole, of CBS, both of whom interviewed Mr. Bukovsky in 1970.

However, *Vechernaya Moskva* appeared to imply that other Western newsmen were also to be mistrusted. Using the editorial tone customary in Soviet news reporting, the paper wrote:

"Among the materials seized in Bukovsky's home were notebooks in which he had carefully entered telephone numbers and addresses of some correspondents of the Western press who are accredited in the Soviet Union."

"It is quite obvious why he felt it necessary to keep such a list. Who else but these friends of his were ready to make a fuss about the condemnation of a dissident?" Who else would be moved by his "stubborn struggle" against the Socialist system? Who else would shed tears about the "flouting" of democracy in the U.S.S.R.?"

Referring to the filmed in-

terview

Algerian Seized In Plot on Life Of Jordan Envoy

LYON, France, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Police said today they have arrested an Algerian sought by Scotland Yard in connection with the attempted assassination of the Jordanian ambassador in London last month.

They identified the suspect as Ahcene Kefi Sae, 26, and said his Algerian passport showed he had left London Dec. 15, the day of the shooting attempt on Ambassador Zaid al-Rifai in a street of the Kensington district, in London.

Police officials said British authorities had requested Mr. Sae's extradition.

Mr. Rifai was slightly wounded in the hand by a burst of automatic gunfire aimed at his car.

French police said Scotland Yard, acting through Interpol, the international police liaison organization, had furnished them details on Mr. Sae, including his passport number.

The French traced him to the Lyons area, where he usually lives in France, but captured him only when he presented himself at a police station last night to make a routine administrative request.

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Page 4—Friday, January 7, 1972 *

The Dilemma of the Press

It will be generally conceded (except by Mr. Jack Anderson and sundry Democratic presidential hopefuls) that the papers on the Nixon administration's attitude toward the Indo-Pakistani war do not add much to the public's knowledge of what that attitude was or how, basically, it was formed. But the publication of those papers does impart a new fragility to the concept of confidentiality within the government, and it does hint at a serious policy rift within the administration. To that extent, it represents a dilemma for government. But it also creates, or rather enhances, a dilemma for the press.

Access by the public to its government has increased with the years. When it is remembered that the Constitution of the United States was drafted in executive session; that within living memory Presidents could not be quoted directly without their express and specific consent, and that the live, televised presidential news conference is only about 20 years old, it can be seen that the whole ideal of freedom of information has expanded notably. In what other era, in what other country, could a chief executive expect to encounter before a national audience the kind of questions which were put to President Nixon in the interview he granted the Columbia Broadcasting System the other evening?

Yet it may be doubted whether an increase of public understanding has matched the opening of doors upon government counsel. Part of this is due to the complexity of to-

day's world—and of the agencies that govern it. The massive Pentagon Papers left much critical material untouched—just as repeated investigations both governmental and scholarly of Pearl Harbor down through the years have left vital questions about the attack unanswered. Moreover, the very multiplicity of governmental approaches to the public has permitted manipulation: The calculated leak, the uninformative press conference, the "background" briefing, the secrecy stamp (as well as its evasion)—all of these have contributed to such a mass of hints and facts, lies and half-truths that the hard core of truth (and truth is often in the eye of the beholder) is overwhelmed.

As the channel for this material, the news media find their own role made more difficult, not easier, by a glut of information and misinformation. Sometimes they are placed in the awkward position of defending the confidentiality of their own sources of information, while denying that confidentiality to others, or holding public figures (not always in government) to account, while freed of legal accountability under the widening interpretations of the First Amendment. This constitutes a very heavy responsibility, which increases, rather than decreases, with each expansion of the right to know. That responsible members of the profession of news dissemination are aware of this is patent enough. But there are the irresponsibles—and the possibility that some day, in some different climate of opinion, the former may have to pay for the latter.

Mr. Bhutto's Generous Gesture

President Bhutto's promise to release unconditionally the Bengali leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, for which he shrewdly elicited the support of a large Pakistani rally, is a wise and generous gesture. If promptly carried out it could clear the way for an urgently needed reconciliation of the bloodied and dangerously divided Indian subcontinent.

The safe return of Sheikh Mujibur to his people would at least begin to heal the deep wound inflicted when the popular Awami leader was seized by West Pakistani troops last March at the beginning of their brutal effort to suppress separatist demands in the breakaway eastern province. It is most unlikely that Mujibur would promise and even less likely that he could now deliver the continuing link with Pakistan that Mr. Bhutto has been seeking. But if this revered and relatively moderate Bengali is given a chance to consolidate his leadership over the new nation of Bangladesh, he might in time induce his countrymen to enter into a new relationship with Islamabad based on mutual respect and dignity.

Some linkage, perhaps along the lines of the new federation being worked out by Egypt, Libya and Syria, could be useful to the entire subcontinent as a way of reducing

tensions, solving mutual problems and avoiding the threat of further fragmentation.

The prompt release of Mujibur would be especially helpful to India because it should greatly enhance and speed the possibility of establishing a stable government in Dacca. This would enable the Indians to withdraw their forces from Bangladesh before they wear out their warm welcome there and to hasten the return of the refugees. The number of refugees expressing a desire to return to their homes in Bangladesh has already sharply increased as a result of reports that the sheikh is to be freed.

Mr. Bhutto has a heavy heritage of suspicion and hostility to overcome in India, where he is remembered for the anti-Indian posture on which he built his political career and especially for his anti-Indian tirades at the United Nations during the 1965 Indian-Pakistani conflict. The unconditional release of Mujibur, which India has long sought, would be an impressive token of his newly expressed desire to make peace with India. It should encourage the Indians to accept his forthcoming offer to go to New Delhi for direct talks, a refreshing contrast to the attitude toward peace negotiations which still prevails among the Arab states of the neighboring Middle East.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

'Impossible Job'

The choice of Kurt Waldheim as the secretary-general, highest official and chief diplomat of the United Nations, reveals nothing of the standards that are to be applied to this "most impossible position in the world." This highly esteemed Austrian UN ambassador does not promise a new direction so much as a compromise. Of all the candidates Waldheim was the one against whom the majority of the five major powers in the Security Council had the least objections.

This does not mean that he will be the "man with no shadow" that Finnish fellow candidate Max Jakobsen said was being sought. The post of UN secretary-general has its limitations, but offers opportunities.

The UN Charter outlines the tasks of this position very precisely and grants the man scarcely more rights than the chance of convening the Security Council in times of emergency. But the secretary-general, and Mr. Waldheim is the fourth man to hold this position, has always been regarded as a political creature and never the pen pusher for or servant of the hundred—132 now, to be precise—members. His ideas, his talent at mediation and above all his diplomatic skill in contact with the major powers determines how successful the UN will be in its dealings.

—From the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*.

U.S. and Japan

Mr. Nixon's problem at the San Clemente talks may well be to extract any explicit

statement from the Japanese leaders of their policy toward China for the simple reason that, for the time being, no clear policy exists in Tokyo. He, for his part, will be reluctant to make a commitment which could tie his hands with the Chinese leaders. But while such restraints may be natural, President Nixon will be making a bad mistake if he allows the excitement of summitry in Peking to obscure the importance of Washington's relations with Tokyo. From now on, U.S. policy in the Far East will have to be based on the concept of triangular diplomacy.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

Nixon's Interview

The White House doesn't seem to expect spectacular or tangible results from the encounter (with the Chinese leaders) in February. In his chat on television, to be sure, the President said he would put Vietnam, at least the question of the prisoners of war held in North Vietnam, on the agenda for his conversations. But, however sincere, he certainly has only thin hopes in this respect.

It is thus not surprising to hear Mr. Nixon uphold his two-China policy on the diplomatic level. To be sure, he did not try to minimize the failure of that policy in the UN, where Taiwan was ousted, but he rejects both the diplomatic recognition of the Peking regime and the revision of the treaties in force with those whom Peking calls "the Chiang Kai-shek clique."

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

In the International Edition

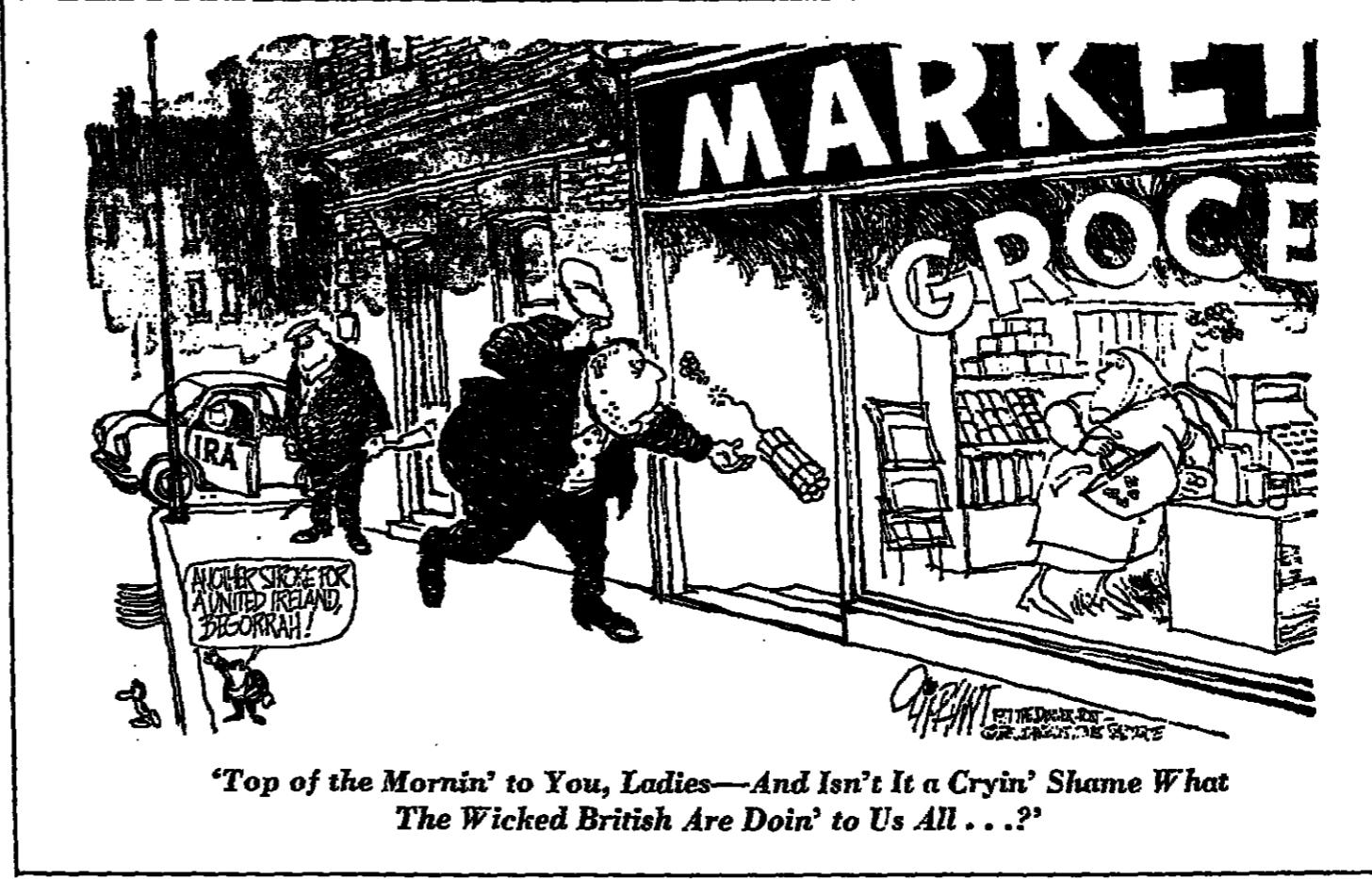
Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

January 7, 1927

LONDON—The British Admiralty intend to make Devonport one of the best equipped and largest arsenals and dockyards in the world; indeed, in this respect its only rival will be Pembroke. The work of extending the resources of the western port has already begun and will require nine or ten years to complete, its cost being no less than six million sterling. The complex will be large enough to handle the passage of vessels larger than any yet designed.

NEW YORK—Plans have been completed by the police here to regulate vehicular traffic on main thoroughfares by a system of colored searchlights operating from a single control station in the heart of the city. When the system is completed, it will allow the traffic dictator to press a button and cause scores of red lights to flash at strategic points throughout the city and thus halt thousands of vehicles at once, and allowing other thousands to proceed.



'Top of the Mornin' to You, Ladies—And Isn't It a Cryin' Shame What The Wicked British Are Doin' to Us All...?'

The New U.S. Asia Policy: III

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The new Asia policy of the United States is inextricably involved in the old Asia policy that shaped up after World War II but was most clearly articulated by Foster Dulles during the Eisenhower administration.

The Dulles policy viewed Communist Russia and Communist China as an ideological monolith and concentrated on building alliances to prevent the smaller states south of them from falling like a row of dominoes.

In West Asia this policy sought to protect the Suez Canal and in East Asia it sought to hold the Malacca Strait between Indonesia and Malaysia, a passage through which almost all Japanese fuel requirements travel. Dulles failed in West Asia by provoking a Soviet military aid program that leapfrogged over the Baghdad Pact. Moreover his judgments on Egypt proved woefully misguided.

In East Asia this policy sought to protect the Suez Canal and in East Asia it sought to hold the Malacca Strait between Indonesia and Malaysia, a passage through which almost all Japanese fuel requirements travel. Dulles failed in West Asia by provoking a Soviet military aid program that leapfrogged over the Baghdad Pact. Moreover his judgments on Egypt proved woefully misguided.

Should India lose Calcutta and West Bengal it would be a terrible blow. Furthermore, there is a simmering Maoist movement in both Bengal—Bangladesh and Indian. Some day China may experiment with encouraging satellite states all the way from its southern frontier across Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Bangladesh to Calcutta. This would block Soviet penetration toward Southeast Asia while punishing an India unfriendly to Peking.

Moscow obviously is aware of this long-range possibility and surely has its own blueprint for

almost as strong as that of the Bangladesh Bengalis against Bengal. But these things are not easy to achieve.

gaining influence in both Bengal and Bengal. But these things are not easy to achieve.

Not Popular

Even now, in Egypt, Moscow finds that despite all its help, Russians are not popular with Egyptians. A similar situation is likely to arise in India. Mrs. Gandhi, a proud nationalist, is unlikely to view complacently any further extension of Soviet influence.

Moreover, she faces the task of keeping control of West Bengal, a most combustible state. She knows Peking's view of the region and she also knows that Soviet diplomatic missions in

Bangladesh include several excellent Bengali-speakers.

What can the new U.S. Asia policy do about this situation?

There are three requirements: (1) to assume a calm, courteous stance in India and set about mending a badly battered relationship; (2) to help the remainder of Pakistan—now a Middle Eastern state—to regain its feet and accept more modest aspirations and commitments; (3) to maintain a permanent station in the Indian Ocean area a sufficient naval squadron to discourage shellshocked states from Ceylon to Mauritius and Madagascar from succumbing to wholly anti-Western regimes.

This took a measure of political courage because Nixon, like all of his recent predecessors, had forsworn such a step. Devolution, after all, is a confession of a policy failure, and Nixon had the chutzpah to make it sound like a success.

But in typical fashion, the administration has been overselling the achievement. It is claiming total victory, Madison Avenue style, when the fact is that it abandoned completely the demand for important simultaneous trade concessions.

If the Common Market continues further discriminate against American farm exports, for example—and there are some signs that this may happen—some demand from the devaluation can be negated.

Treasury Secretary John B. Connally is known to be miffed by the President's decision to soften the U.S. negotiating position, in order to assure agreement on the currency realignment. Connally was prepared to maintain a tougher stand—but now has been forced to abandon his chief club, the 10 percent import surcharge. With the gold chip also played, U.S. negotiating leverage from here on looks less.

Experts also see potential weaknesses in the currency agreement itself. One problem: There is no actual control or discipline that requires any of the countries to maintain the new "central" rates that have been established.

There has not been the actual change in the price of gold, just a promise that legislation will go to Congress when evidence of trade concessions can be shown. It will be interesting to see how the administration packages minor gains on this front when it sends the gold message to Capitol Hill.

For the moment, everything rests on a sort of "rules of proper conduct" procedure among nations, and the United States—the perpetrator of the import surcharge—knows that those rules are honored only when they jibe with national interest.

Force on Dollar

What is already clear is that the major nations are forcing the dollar to the high end of the larger permissible range around the "central" rate, which keeps the amount of the dollar devaluation to the least amount.

Moreover, no agreement is yet in sight on how to neutralize the \$45 billion in dollars held in official reserves by other governments, or even how to handle additional accumulations of dollars that are bound to be built up.

But President Nixon has, at least, scored by getting the dollar devalued. That was necessary, it had to be done, and he did it. The trouble is that in his anxiety to go to Peking and Moscow with the Western world economic alliance restored, rather than shattered, he has created the illusion of an even bigger success. This can haunt him later.

SALT and Nixon's Travel Plans

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—In Vienna, Soviet and American negotiators have resumed the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

As they returned to the table, both the timing and the shape of an agreement has become clearer. And there is an important interrelationship between the two.

When President Nixon announced that he will be going to the Soviet Union in May it was widely assumed in Washington that he would use that occasion to formalize a SALT agreement that presumably would have been initiated by his negotiators in the meantime. It also was assumed here that he knew the general outlines of the kind of agreement he could get with Moscow and that he was prepared to make the necessary decisions to nail it down.

What has been largely overlooked is the relationship of the SALT agreement to the Nixon trip to China scheduled for Feb. 21-28. It is a delicate balancing act Nixon is playing with the two major Communist powers and each has let it be known that it has certain suspicions and perhaps reservations about the President's dealings with the other. The Peking talks are going to be difficult enough without adding any intervening burden, and a Soviet-American SALT agreement would be just that.

The Chinese have condemned the SALT talks as rank collusion between the nuclear superpowers and Mr. Nixon is not likely to give substance to that charge by signing up with Moscow before he has finished the visit to China.

Talks Go On

If this is so, and a good many in government who deal with the SALT problem think it is, then SALT will come to a head in March and April. Meanwhile, the Vienna talks will go on, and usefully so, but with no Nixon decisions on the critical points at issue until March at the earliest.

Exactly what Soviet motives are

additional ceiling on submarine-launched ballistic missiles, but on this the Soviet Union has been adamantly opposed. As things stand now the number of Soviet subs with SLBMs operational, undergoing fitting and under construction, is currently almost exactly the same as the number of such operational U.S. subs. This has led some here to think Moscow would agree to a freeze at parity in numbers, but so far that has not been the case.

The Soviet argument is that if the subs are to be included, then the American forward-based systems must be included. The FBS are nuclear weapons that can be carried by land-based and carrier-based American planes to Soviet soil, both in Europe and in the Pacific. The United States insists that FBS are a matter to be considered in a hoped-for East-West dialogue of mutual balanced force reductions on both sides of the line in Europe. If FBS thus is left out of SALT, then SLBMs also must be left out. There the deadlock stands. Furthermore, no mutual balanced force reduction talks are yet in sight.

New Hints

Moscow has always put its major emphasis at SALT on curtailing the American ABM system.

The hints that it is prepared to accept something less than strict ABM parity indicates that that is still Moscow's No. 1 priority. Whether the new hints, passed to the Americans prior to the holiday recess, indicate a desire to button up SALT before Mr. Nixon goes to Peking is unknown.

But the Russians don't need much help in guessing what may be in the President's mind on the subject of an agreement.

Richard Nixon, as is evident to everyone, has a complicated game plan in both domestic and foreign affairs designed to have the maximum political effect in this presidential election year.

A failure to come to terms on SALT probably would not be fatal in itself to his re-election. But a SALT pact in May certainly would give a boost to his "generation of peace" election theme.

As it now appears, to get that he will have to make some hard choices, probably including abandonment of the quest for a limit on submarine missiles. Hopefully, he can tell the American public that by counting on the considerable forces he has come up with an agreement that amounts to overall parity.

Christmas Cards

Said that the West German card industry wants to curb the sale of UNICEF Christmas cards because they cut into the profits of commercial card manufacturers and "have initiated legal action."

The UN is an instrument designed by governments to be used in specific ways for specific purposes. It fails to say that the purpose has changed since it was set up, and that has made it less reliable than it was 25 years ago.

But like any instrument, it can work only as it is directed by its user.

AL BIX

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News Analysis

Papers Show Aides Pushed by Events

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—The country has now caught up with the movies and received some real-life Anderson tapes, or minutes, and they offer a fascinating glimpse of government, a faithful account of how high-ranking officials talk to each other under stress.

But to be read fairly and probably, these revelations also need more explanation and information, only some of which is available so far.

These are not the equivalent of the Pentagon papers on Vietnam. In one sense, they are even more vivid: they record the crisis managers in action, barely one month after the fact, in the early days of the India-Pakistani war.

In every other sense, however, they are only fragmentary. They deal with tactical discussions during a few days, without relation to the larger calculations of American interests, in South Asia and elsewhere.

The Anderson minutes do not offer conclusive proof of any major deception. The Nixon administration's sympathy for Pakistan and anger over what it called Indian "aggression" were obvious at the time. But they do reveal that the White House secretly toyed with the wish to give more positive military help to Pakistan than it acknowledged.

And the further disclosure yesterday of Ambassador Kenneth B. Keating's complaint about the administration's public statements suggests that the judgments of the White House may have rested on a debatable reading of pre-war diplomatic events.

Indeed, the new disclosures once again point up the failure of the Nixon administration to reveal all the reasons for the President's anger at the Indians, for his willingness at every turn to give the Pakistanis the benefit of every doubt and for his readiness to side conspicuously with Pakistan and China while the Soviet Union thus enhanced its position in India and the Indian Ocean.

The papers also suggest a remarkable degree of frustration and anger by the President and his principal security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, over the presumed unwillingness of the bureaucracy to follow their instructions and adopt their view of the war. And they demonstrate some of the methods from threats to jokes that Mr. Kissinger used to enforce the presidential will.

The leak of these papers to columnist Jack Anderson, particularly so soon after the Pentagon papers, obviously troubles the White House and many other high government officials. The hunt for the culprit is less energetic than might be imagined, apparently because the consequences are thought to be more of an embarrassment than a compromise of diplomatic or military secrets.

But a breach of confidence about discussions at such a high level may result in serious side effects. It could encourage an already secretive President to cut off even more officials from policy deliberations, thus denying them both influence and understanding. It could also further inhibit the candor of official discussions and record-keeping.

It is widely believed here, even by many reporters who delight in printing secrets, that orderly administration and fair dealings with the public as well as with other nations require a certain amount of confidentiality in government offices. This view reflects the conviction that sound decisions depend upon energetic and free debate and upon often brutal judgments about the motives, strengths and weaknesses of individuals, groups and governments.

But secrecy is also widely employed here to mislead the public, to hide errors of judgment or calculations of personal or political profit. It has therefore become customary for reporters to try to penetrate official confidences and to receive and print as much information as they can get, from both sympathetic and disgruntled sources.

Often the reporters do not learn enough to explain events fully. Sometimes they learn more than the government deems to be in the national interest. The government's most effective defense against leaks from inside is an information policy of candor that satisfies public curiosity about an event and leaves officials immune to charges of duplicity or deception.

The audience for Mr. Anderson's disclosures was unusually large here yesterday, clearly because the Nixon administration's policies and conduct in South Asia over the last 10 months are not yet widely understood.

The White House minutes confirm a general fear that India might seek to dismember West Pakistan after it severed East Pakistan from the West. The basis for that fear has not been publicly demonstrated, and it was not discussed at the compromised meetings.

The minutes portray an unseen President driving his assistants into words and deeds that would punish India. But they reveal nothing about Mr. Nixon's apparent personal affinity for the Pakistani leaders and dislike of high Indian officials. Nor do they shed any light on the intensity of the effort the White House

says it made to find a peaceful solution.

One of Mr. Anderson's recent columns about the war—but not the documents he has released—portrayed the President as confident that the Indians would not allow themselves to become wholly dependent on the Russians and that the risks of defending them were therefore less than critics believe.

But there has been no official explanation to this effect, nor any accounting of why the United States was willing to diminish its own influence in India and in the new state of Bangladesh through pro-Pakistan assertions and assurances that could not alter the course of the war.

If these issues were debated among high officials, the record remains secret. The tone of the settings now divulged suggests that Mr. Kissinger, as so often before, may simply have been emanating policy as privately determined by the President, with no back-talk wanted, and hardly any offered.



Associated Press
THE ANDERSON PAPERS—Syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, holding documents he says describe key White House strategy sessions during the Indo-Pakistani war, on Wednesday night, during the taping of a television show in Washington, D.C.

Text of Dec. 6 Session

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (WP).

Following is a typescript of the text of one of three secret documents available to The Washington Post by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson describing a meeting of the National Security Council's Washington Special Action Group (WSAG):

Memorandum for Record
Subject: Washington Special Action Group Meeting on Indo-Pak Hostilities; 6 December 1971

1.—The NSC Washington Special Action Group met in the Situation Room, the White House, at 1100, Monday, 6 December, to consider the Indo-Pakistani situation. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Kissinger.

2.—Dr. Kissinger asked if there had already been some massacre of these people. Mr. Williams said that he certainly thinks there will be. Dr. Kissinger asked if we could do anything to which Mr. Williams said that perhaps an international humanitarian effort could be launched on their behalf. Dr. Kissinger asked whether we have the right to authorize Jordan or Saudi Arabia to transfer military equipment to Pakistan. Mr. Van Hollen stated that the United States cannot permit a third country to transfer arms which we, ourselves, do not authorize sale direct to the ultimate recipient, such as Pakistan. As of last January we made a legislative decision not to sell to Pakistan. Mr. Sisco said that the Jordanians would be weakening their own position by such a transfer and would probably be grateful if we could get them off the hook. Mr. Sisco went on to say that as the Paks increasingly feel the heat we will be getting emergency requests from them.

3.—Dr. Kissinger asked if there were currently engaged in a no-holds-barred attack on East Pakistan and that they had crossed the border on all sides this morning. While India had attacked eight Pak airfields there were still no indications of any ground attacks in the West. Although not decreasing a formal declaration of war, President Yahya has stated that "the final war with India is upon us" to which Mr. Gandhi had responded that the Pak announcement of war constituted the ultimate folly. The Indians, however, had made it a point not to declare war. The Indian attacks have hit a major oil (petroleum, oil and lubricants) area in Karachi resulting in a major fire which will likely be blazing for a considerable length of time, thus providing a fine target for the Indian Air Force. Mr. Helms indicated that the Soviets were increasingly supporting India. He opined, however, that the Soviet assessment is that there is not much chance of a great-power confrontation in the current crisis.

4.—Dr. Kissinger then asked what we are really interested in are what supplies and equipment could be made available, and the modes of delivery of this equipment. He stated that from a political point of view our efforts would have to be directed at keeping the Indians from "extinguishing" West Pakistan.

5.—Dr. Kissinger then asked what the matter of aid and requested that henceforth letters of credit not be made irrevocable. Mr. Williams stated that we have suspended general economic aid, not formally committed, to India which reduces the level to \$10.8 million. He suggested that what we have done for Pakistan in the same category does not become contentious inasmuch as the Indians are now mobilizing all development aid for use in the war effort, whereas remaining aid for East Pakistan is essentially earmarked for fertilizer and humanitarian relief. A case can be made technically, politically and legally that there is a difference between the aid given India and that given to Pakistan.

6.—Dr. Kissinger then asked what we are doing to cut off aid to India to emphasize what is cut off and not on what is being continued.

7.—Dr. Kissinger then asked about evacuation. Mr. Sisco said that the Deccas evacuation had been aborted.

8.—Dr. Kissinger inquired about a possible famine in East Pakistan; Mr. Williams said that we will not have a massive problem at this time, but by next spring this will quiet. It will be the case. Dr. Kissinger said that the problem would not be terribly great if we could continue to funnel 140 tons of food a month through Chittagong, but at this time nothing is moving. He further suggested that Bangladesh will need all kinds of help in the future, to which Amb. Johnson added that Bangladesh will be an "international basket case." Dr. Kissinger said, however, it will not necessarily be our basket case. Mr. Williams said there is going to be need of massive assistance and resettling of refugees, transfers of population, and feeding the population. Dr. Kissinger suggested that we ought to start studying this problem right now.

9.—Dr. Kissinger suggested that the Indians had consistently requested refugees aid in cash. The Indians in turn will provide the food and support for the refugees. This has provided India with a reservoir of foreign currency. Dr. Kissinger also suggested that this problem be looked at by tomorrow to determine whether we could provide commodities in lieu of cash. We do not want to cut off humanitarian aid. We would like to provide material rather than cash.

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PARIS MOVIES

Girardot: *Woman of the Year*

By Thomas Quinn Curran

PARIS, Dec. 6 (IHT)—Annie Girardot is the cinema's woman of the year.

Her latest movie, "La Vieille Ville," opened here at the Comédie-Faith, the Dragon and the Lumières-Gaumont yesterday afternoon and, by nightfall, the "full house" sign was posted at all three houses.

The film offers a glimpse at the Girardot histrionic range. She follows her role of a tragic, persecuted teacher who had an affair with one of her students in "Mourir d'Aimer," with an amusing portrait of a haughty leftover of the upper middle classes, vacationing at a seaside resort. She enters into a mild flirtation with a footloose bachelor who is staying at her hotel.

The film is a very fragile, light-wheeled vehicle for Miss Girardot and her polished partner, Philippe Nollet. However, there is room for Michael Lansdale, who energetically enacts a glutinous pastor who hogs his food while his nuzzled wife eats.

Much of the humor is a cartooning of the surrounding types: the snuffy manager, the oily head-waiter, the pushover chambermaid, the female porter, but it is not boring because the direc-

tion of Jean-Pierre Blanc has an airy quality that suits the flimsy script and Miss Girardot and Mr. Nollet conduct their uncertain courtship delightfully.

André Cayatte's "Mourir d'Aimer," based on the real case, will be released in the United States in February. It was a hit in France, Germany and South America and it is expected to repeat its European success in North America.

New Film

This week Annie Girardot is completing another film, "La Mandarine," an adaptation of Christine de Rivière's best-selling novel about a closely united family, the proprietors of a deluxe Parisian hotel. Edouard Molinaro is directing and it is being shot entirely in the elegant Hôtel Lancaster, the lobby of which has taken on the look of a sound stage.

Kept lights glare from every corner. The doorman stands guard to prevent untimely arrivals from interrupting the shooting. The camera crew and grips are forever in whispered conferences and when a loundmouthed assistant bawls "Silence!" guests scurry on tiptoe to the elevator.

The usual movie practice is to

reproduce such a setting in the studios. A replica of Berlin's pre-war Hotel Eden was constructed on the MGM lot for "Grand Hotel." The art director, Georges, built Ritz suites and Ritz corridors at Boulogne-sur-Seine for Billy Wilder's "Love in the Afternoon" and Hitchcock has recently filmed a scene in a London Hilton drawing room at Pinewood.

"I prefer this method," explained Mr. Molinaro, a director of the new school. "It gives an authentic feel to the scenes and it is damned convenient. We are using the lobby, several suites and the kitchen which is the

family's headquarters. There the family gathers for midnight feasts after the customers have gone to bed. 'La Mandarine' is an Oriental night-table lamp that sheds a soft glow, one of comfort and ease, a sort of magic light.

There were many suggestions for an English title. We've decided on 'Sweet Deception.' Madeleine Renaud is playing the old mother. Annie Girardot is the daughter, Marie-Hélène Breillat another daughter, Jean-Claude Dauphin the young son and Murray Head—who was the arrivate youngster in "Sunday Bloody Sunday," a winning intruder to the

circle who causes many squabbles."

Dressing Room

Room 14 on the Lancaster's second floor is Miss Girardot's dressing room. Here she relaxes and recovers between takes and was in a buoyant mood the other afternoon, talking eagerly about her films, past, present and future. Her engaging vivacity is not limited to her performances.

"I am anxious to know what the American reactions to 'Mourir d'Aimer' will be," she said, a shadow of doubt crossing her face. "The English thought the boy, bearded and mature, was too old for the part. But the boy in the case was just such a boy, looking much older than his years. Of course, the role could have been cast so that he would seem a wide-eyed, innocent adolescent, but that was not the story and Cayatte is a stickler for authenticity."

Miss Girardot has always been an adventuresome actress and hopes to remain one. She had classic training at the Conservatoire and subsequently was a member of the Comédie-Française company. On the boulevard stage she has played the Bronx stenographer in "Two for the Seesaw," the Marilyn Monroe-esque figure in Arthur Miller's "After the Fall," the blind heroine of the thriller, "Wait Until Dark" and the mischievous parlour maid suspected of murder in Achard's "L'Idiot."

"I think I've proven that I'm opposed to typecasting," she remarked with a touch of pride. "Many performers claim to be, but the majority strive for the personal image and remain resolutely themselves. I played a sideshow freak in the Italian film, 'The Monkey Woman,' my face covered with hair. I was warned against doing that, but I believe acting any role—from duchess to kitchen slave—must be a form of transformation. I enjoy challenge and change. They stimulate. An actress should not repeat the same performance over and over again. Imagine what would happen to an author who published the same book every year!"

Miss Girardot's screen career began in "Treize à Table" in 1955, but it was as a Milanese street-walker in Visconti's "Rocco and His Brothers" that she created an outstanding impression and became, thereafter, a star. She married Renato Salvatore, who interpreted one of Rocco's brothers and numbered her in the film. Their marriage has been long-lasting and happy, and they have a daughter.

Ask the owner of the antique shop—the restaurant belongs to her husband, Pierre Menneveau. There is an unmarked door on the street side and another with a menu posted next to it in the courtyard. The latter leads through a wax museum (all about 18th-century barrel-making), under 11th-century vaults and eventually to the Rôtisserie.

This is a world of electronic comfort mixed with traditional elegance, where food and wine would be hard to fault in any way.

FASHION

A Change of Name And Style

By Helen Johnson

PARIS, Dec. 6 (IHT)—It's time to come "Vicky Tiel."

Miss Vicky is the name of the shop at 29 Rue Bonaparte, started four years ago by Ms. Pénégrives and Vicki. That is also the story of two American girls who found as if they had stepped out of Colette's "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay."

Two pretty girls had in Paris a stock of fashion drawings under their arms and not a sou to their names. They took an apartment with a view of the Eiffel Tower, paint the place orange and purple, dye their stockings to match in the kitchen sink design and wear their own kooky clothes, pose in the nude and raise cocker spaniels. Before long, they became the toast of the town. They also met the Richard Burtons and convince Elizabeth Taylor to become a partner in the new Miss Vicky shop. That was not too hard. Miss Taylor adores clothes.

Eventually, Miss married designer Louis Péraud (from whom she is now divorced) and Vicki married Burton's makeup man, Ron Berkley.

Vicky Tiel

A pair of designs by Vicky Tiel.



Paris took one look at the stark and modern Miss-Vicky decor and decided it clashed with Vicky's romantic clothes. So he is changing the shop into a "My Fair Lady" drawing room. "But tongue-in-cheek," he hastened to say. "I'm not trying to make it look like a drawing room."

After Mr. Barthacher is through next week, the place will look like a Cecil Beaton theater set with fake grass, living a conversation pit with a huge white Edwardian bird cage hanging over it. The two doves in it will be called "Lie and Dickie." Hot-pink hollyhocks will climb up the sky-blue walls, with clouds floating around.

White trellised gaucho-shaped dressing rooms, palm trees, art nouveau lamps and ruffled floral curtains will make this the coziest, most feminine fashion shop in Paris.

Trills aside, Vicky has made gigantic strides and built a very respectable, \$300,000 business (half of it imports).

Bendel and Bonwit Teller are steady clients and she has just started doing business with Saks Fifth Avenue. Her private customers include Ursula Andress, Juliette Greco, Elsa Andersen, Faye Dunaway, Romy Schneider and Hugh Hefner's bunnies.

Vicky's style is fluid, soft and feminine. She uses flattering fabrics and keeps a delicate balance between straight *femmes fatales* stuff (bare backs, skirts slit up to the crotch, the lot) and delicately dainty Victorian dresses with white organdy collar and cuffs.

Her fashion instinct is simple. When you ask her what she is trying to do, "Nothing," she giggles, "Just please the men."

Dining Out in France

Restaurant in Hiding in Burgundy Country

By Jon Wiproth

GEVREY-CHAMBERTIN, France (IHT)—There is an exceptionally good restaurant in Gevrey-Chambertin, quite up to the standards of the famous Burgundy produced here.

But finding the Rôtisserie du Chambertin is easier said than done. Although it is listed in various guidebooks and there are signs at either end of town, once you are actually in the village, the restaurant is nowhere to be found. There are simply no signs.

Ask the owner of the antique shop—the restaurant belongs to her husband, Pierre Menneveau. There is an unmarked door on the street side and another with a menu posted next to it in the courtyard. The latter leads through a wax museum (all about 18th-century barrel-making), under 11th-century vaults and eventually to the Rôtisserie.

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and sausages makes another fine hors-d'œuvre or break after the ham and before cheese and the superb chocolate cake.

The wines are notable for their cleanliness and balance—even if the list is not particularly long or rich in old vintages. The simple white Bourgogne Aligoté 1970 is an excellent light aperitif wine. But this is a place for the great growths: Meursault-Clos de la Barre 1968 is clean and characteristically perfumed.

Among the reds the Chambertin, the Chapelle and Latricières-Chambertin and the Gevrey-Chambertin all have the extraordinary balance of richness and fullness set off by bouquet, delicacy and breed. These are Mr. Menneveau's own wines vinted for him by master-grower Jean Trapet.

The Ham

It is a whole fresh, unsalted ham, marinated in white wine for two days and then split-roasted over wood coals for four hours, basted with the juices dripping into the marinade together with thyme, bay leaf, rosemary, savory, sage and coriander. Served with fresh spinach, prunes and a side-dish of *gratin dauphinois* (scalloped potatoes) set off by nutmeg, it makes a meal no one is likely to forget.

The *tourte* (pâté) *de pigeons* and the *terrine de foie de volaille* *truffée* (truffled chicken-liver pâté) are two outstanding opening dishes prepared by Mrs. Menneveau. The *salade vigneronne* (chicken with hot fried bacon) you drink.

Hightower Resigns as Director Of New York's Troubled MOMA

By Grace

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT)—John B. Hightower, 38, director of the Museum of Modern Art since May, 1970, resigned yesterday.

The resignation, the subject of conjecture in the art world for nearly five months, was announced by David Rockefeller, board chairman of the museum, and William S. Paley, the president.

Although in their statement Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Paley said they were accepting Mr. Hightower's resignation "with deep regret," it was understood that the resignation was requested.

It was the second departure of a director from the financially troubled museum in less than three years. In May, 1969, the board of trustees ousted Bates Lowry, who had served as director for 10 months.

To replace Mr. Hightower, the museum named Richard Oldenburg, director of publications since 1969, as acting director. Museum officials said that a committee would be appointed to recommend a successor to Mr. Hightower.

The museum has been plagued by a range of difficulties to which many trustees felt Mr. Hightower unequal. MOMA has been caught in an unprecedented financial squeeze, jolted by demands from staff unions, and internal friction and under pres-

sure from the community and artists' groups.

Mr. Hightower's performance has also been challenged by the museum's professional staff, some of whom felt he lacked the necessary background in art history and basic museum functions.

Arts Agenda

A revival of Wieland Wagner's 1965 production of "Tristan und Isolde" enters the repertory of the Opéra on Jan. 17 for a series of 11 performances through Feb. 26. Ingrid Bjoner and Bert Lindholm will share the part of Isolde, while that of Tristan will be sung at different performances by Jess Thomas, Hermann Esser and Jean Cox. Hans Wallfisch, musical director of the National Theater of Mannheim, will conduct and Wolfgang Windgassen will supervise the staging.

The Spanish soprano Montserrat Caballé will make two guest appearances at the Hamburg State Opera, on Jan. 6 as Elisabeth in Verdi's "Don Carlo," with Josephine Veasey, Juan Onofre, Norman Mitchell and Marta Talvela, and Jan. 12 in "Il Trovatore," with Ruth Hesse, Gilbert Bry and Mitchell. Nelly Santi will conduct both.



Annie Girardot as she appears in "La Mandarine."

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Gold Prices Top \$45 on Europe Marts

Lack of Sellers Cited For Continued Rise

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Gold prices soared again to new peaks in the world's bullion markets today as the dollar fought to maintain its new value against other key currencies.

In the past when currencies have been under pressure, speculators have turned to gold, sending up its price. But today, although there was little evidence of any speculative demand for gold, its price still rose rapidly.

London dealers said this unusual situation had arisen because people who had gold were not prepared to sell, so that would-be buyers had to bargain at a price—for whatever they could get.

The reluctance to sell was attributed by some dealers to speculation that if America's trade problems are not solved, the administration might increase the official price of gold by more than the \$3 an ounce agreed at December's monetary talks.

Those who believe this development possible are holding onto their gold, hoping its value in the free market will then rise.

However, bullion houses here think it most unlikely that the Americans will seek an even higher price.

At the morning price-fixing here, the rate was raised by 35 cents an ounce and this afternoon it went up again by another 35 cents, making tonight's rate \$45.25.

For the third successive day this established a new peak for the London market since it was reorganized in 1968. It also meant that since Monday the price has gone up here by \$1.25 an ounce.

The trend was similar in the other big bullion markets. In Zurich, gold was 65 cents an ounce dearer at \$45.25. Paris had second thoughts about its rate. During the morning it was stepped up by 32 cents to \$45.54 but this afternoon it came back to \$45.25.

In Pretoria, a spokesman for the South African reserve bank said the bank's gold marketing policy remains unchanged.

The spokesman, commenting on reports that the bank had temporarily halted sales on the free market to push the price higher, said the bank sold gold worth 19 million rand on the free market in the week ended Dec. 31, two million rand more than the country's current weekly output of 17 million rand.

It is in the bank's interest to maintain a stable gold market and it has no intention of manipulating the market for short-term gains, he said.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the lists of closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

| Jan. 6, '72 | Today | Previous |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Swiss (per \$1) | 2.55312 | 2.55287 |
| Belgian francs | 44.94-97 | 44.92-97 |
| British pound | 3.2640 | 3.2717 |
| French franc | 5.22-55 | 5.2115-75 |
| Canadian dollar | 3.2575 | 3.254975 |
| Swiss franc | 3.2123-43 | 3.2103-13 |
| Yen | 312.28 | 314.77 |

Textile Pact Signed

HONG KONG, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—Limits on the growth of exports of man-made fibers and woolen textiles to the United States from the four major East Asian producing countries were completed today when Hong Kong and the United States signed a formal agreement. The other three big textile producers, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea, have signed agreements with the United States in the past few days.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Certain-Teed in Finance Pact

INA Corp. of the United States will jointly acquire a 14.5 percent interest in Certain-Teed Products Corp., Saint-Gobain reports. Certain-Teed will issue 800,000 new shares for the purpose, 150,000 of which will be acquired by INA and the remainder by Saint-Gobain, part in cash and part in exchange for Beenes for the production of glass fiber. The cash amount is estimated at about \$27 million. Certain-Teed officials say the transaction will allow it to expand the manufacture of insulation and materials containing fiber glass or foam. The agreement calls for the purchase by Certain-Teed of all U.S. patents and patent applications for glass fiber and foams owned by Saint-Gobain.

VW of Brazil Plans Expansion

Volkswagen's Brazilian subsidiary is to build a \$70-million factory as part of a huge expansion program. The factory will be built by 1974, open with 3,000 workers and by 1980 employ more than 15,000. News of the expansion plans came after reports that VW is closing six factories in Germany temporarily because of labor troubles and growing competition on world markets. VW of Brazil last year took over the supply of Volkswagen to the whole Latin American market from the parent company. The existing plant is the largest automobile factory in Latin America and VW's largest producer outside Germany. It currently turns out 1,400 cars a day.

U.K. Neutral On Beecham's Bid for Glaxo

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—The Department of Trade and Industry said today it has no intention, on the basis of present evidence, of referring the proposed merger between Beecham and Glaxo to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Beecham and Glaxo are two of Britain's largest pharmaceutical concerns.

Glaxo officials noted the decision with "surprise and regret."

"If the Beecham group decides to pursue its ill-advised and potentially harmful bid, the Glaxo board will resist it in every possible way," they said.

"The directors are confident that Glaxo shareholders will support their board by rejecting any Beecham proposal."

Terms of the proposed merger, announced last Dec. 3, called for Glaxo to offer \$200 million in stock for Glaxo shares.

The Glaxo board rejected the offer on Dec. 13.

U.S.-EEC Pact On Steel Controls Seen Postponed

PARIS, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—Jacques Ferry, spokesman for European steelmakers, has dashed hopes for an early agreement on renewal of the voluntary accord limiting European steel shipments to the United States.

In an interview with the newspaper *Le Figaro*, to be published tomorrow, Mr. Ferry says that the reasons invoked by the United States during his talks in Washington last October "have lost much of their value" since last month's monetary agreement.

The removal of the 10 percent import surcharge, sought by Europeans, has been "more than compensated" by the currency realignment, which resulted in an average appreciation of 12 percent of EEC currencies in relation to the dollar, he says.

Mr. Ferry notes that last month's monetary agreement goes far beyond the monetary field and "should provoke a vigorous revival of the U.S. economy" in which the American steel industry will have a large share.

"Our objective isn't to create problems for the U.S. steel industry. But we aren't prepared to contribute to solving their problems at the expense of our most legitimate interests and at the expense of the principles of a free economy," he said.

Canada to Probe Kaiser Mine Issue

The Quebec and Ontario Securities Commissions say they will investigate the 1968 initial \$30-million stock offering of Kaiser Resources, 75 percent owned by Kaiser Steel of California, and owner of a huge coal mining venture in British Columbia. The offering, which quickly sold out and went to a premium, was not registered with the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission. The prospectus noted the stock could not be sold "to or for the account of" U.S. citizens or residents. Reportedly, top U.S. officers and directors of Kaiser Steel and its parent, Kaiser Industries, indirectly purchased shares of the offering. A large portion of the stock acquired was later sold at substantial profit to the executives involved.

Mitsubishi in Refinery-for-Oil Deal

Mitsubishi reports negotiations are at an advanced stage with the General Petroleum and Mineral Organization of Saudi Arabia on a deal under which the Japanese company would build a refinery in exchange for crude oil. Mitsubishi says the \$127-million deal calls for the construction of an oil refinery at Ryad capable of handling 15,000 barrels of crude oil daily, and the expansion of the Jidda refinery to 45,000 barrels a day from the present 12,000 barrels. Mitsubishi says Saudi Arabia would supply Japan with about 70 million barrels of crude oil to cover the refinery project cost.

Tokyo Stock Prices Surge; Index Set a Record High

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—Japanese stock prices surged in exceptionally heavy trading today, pushing the 225-share index

that could be redeveloped, the broker added. This reasoning is exceptionally speculative, however, he cautioned.

The broker noted that investors are avoiding electrical, heavy machinery and chemical products—shares related to the capital-goods sector. Pollution-control issues are about the only exception.

Brokers said they expect the current speculative advance to continue for another week or so before the market cools off and the low-priced issues retreat under profit-taking. Then, they said, buying could switch to high-priced stocks—the traditional pattern of the Tokyo market.

U.S. Budget Is 'Expansive'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—George Shultz, President Nixon's chief budget officer, said today the administration will send Congress a "responsible," "expansive" budget for fiscal 1973 that will be balanced on a "full-employment" basis.

"It will take a fight to keep it there, I am sure, but it would be tragic to lose our sense of discipline just as the disciplined policies of recent years are paying off," he said.

Mr. Shultz said the budget for the fiscal year that ends June 30 may have, on a full-employment basis, a small deficit. A full employment budget refers to the hypothetical revenues the government would receive if the economy were operating at a level where unemployment was at 4 percent. The jobless rate is at 6 percent at present.

Even though Mr. Shultz pledged a balanced full-employment budget for fiscal 1973, his statement still implies a large actual deficit for fiscal 1973 as actual tax revenue is not expected to meet the government's spending. The actual deficit for fiscal 1972 is expected to reach \$38 billion.

"The budget is under control, but just barely," he said in remarks to the National Press Club.

He also said the economy should expand strongly this year. "The expansion hasn't come up to our ambitious target set at the beginning of the year [1971] but it is clear enough that expansion is under way," he said.

The unexpected large influx of dollars has given rise to speculation that the yen might be revalued again this year.

Banking sources say an estimated \$200 million flowed into Japan following last night's easing of exchange controls, compared with an expected inflow of about \$50 million.

The Bank of Japan lowered its dollar intervention point to \$12.30 yen from yesterday's \$11.77, they noted.

Forward dollar rates also declined sharply, to about 306.50 yen for July delivery.

Banking sources questioned why the authorities decided to loosen controls so early and let the value of the dollar decline so quickly.

The value of the dollar could fall to the new central rate of 308 yen sooner than expected if present trends continue, the sources said.

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Car Sales Hit U.S. Record of 10.2 Million

23 Percent Increase In Imports Reported

DETROIT, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—

Americans bought a record 10.2-million new cars last year and foreign firms—boosting imports by 23 percent—rolled along with the four-wheel boom.

Sales of foreign cars reached

a new peak of about 1,568,500 compared with 1,278,214 in 1970.

Total new car deliveries passed the magic 10-million mark for the first time—partly as a result of a backlog demand caused by the General Motors strike late in 1970 and an autumn surge following the 90-day price freeze and the 10 percent import surcharge.

The big four U.S. firms—Ford,

GM, Chrysler and American

Motors—reported selling 8,576,264

cars, up 21.9 percent from 1970.

With foreign imports added, total sales reached 10,244,500, topping the previous record of

9,6 million in 1968.

While the number of imported cars rose by about 300,000 last year, their share of the market seemed to be leveling. The overseas firms' slice of the market was about 15.3 percent—only slightly up on the 15.2 percent of 1970 following a steady climb from 5.1 percent in 1962.

Volkswagen saw its sales dwindle by 8 percent during the year with sales at 522,557 cars. Officials said sales were hurt by dock strikes and the import surcharge.

Japanese importers reported increased sales. Toyota sold 294,850 cars last year, up 20 percent from 1970.

American Motors was the only domestic firm to report fewer sales in 1971. It sold 256,983 cars, down 0.5 percent from 1970.

GM sales were up 41.3 percent, Ford had a 7.6 percent gain and Chrysler sold 2.6 percent more vehicles than in 1970.

Armclo Follows Move

In Middletown, Ohio, Armclo Steel said today it will cut prices

in line with U.S. Steel's move.

Jones & Laughlin also said it

will be competitive on price reductions of flat rolled steel products.

It emphasized it was making the cuts on flat rolled products only

at this time.

Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel

Corp. said today it has reduced prices in line with the U.S. Steel Corp. cuts, Reuters reported.

Most other steel companies, including Bethlehem, declined immediate comment, although Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Republic Steel vowed that their prices would be competitive.

Steel buyers reacted with elation. Big users for years have been pressuring major mills for discounts. The pressure is reported to have mounted in recent weeks as steel users have been forced to hold down their own prices.

To pass on the higher steel quotes would have necessitated painful trips to the Price Commission for approval.

While the auto companies, which were largely credited with prompting yesterday's action, privately were pleased, one reason is that they believe they would have little chance of getting a further price increase through the Price Commission to cover the steel boosts.

Stocks Continue Upward Course

Small Investors Said to Be Active

investing public, particularly in view of the rebound in many lower-price issues.

"There is a broadening-out of interest," one broker stated. "It shows

American Stock Exchange Trading

| 1971-72—Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$ | | | | | | | | | | 1971-72—Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$ | | | | | | | | | | 1971-72—Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$ | | | | | | | | | |
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Observer

Announcement Fatigue

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. Not long ago two men who wanted to be president of the United States spent a year or two campaigning, then announced that they were candidates for president and then spent another six or eight or ten months trying to hang on until Election Day and possibly win the election.

Nowadays it is not so simple. After a man does his preliminary campaigning, he does not come right out with an announcement that he is a candidate. Another step has been added. First he announces that he will make an announcement.

Take Sen. Muskie. After months and months of campaigning he was qualified, under the old rules, to announce that he was a candidate. He didn't do it that way. Instead, on Nov. 7, he announced that on Jan. 4 he would announce that he was a candidate.

Then, on Jan. 4, he announced that, yes, he had been perfectly accurate in his Nov. 7 announcement and was, indeed, a candidate for president.

It is not fully clear why the candidates now make announcements of their announcements, and why should it be? Nothing about politics is very clear. One of the consequences, however, is a large quantity of excess political news that has to be waded through by everyone who refuses to abandon the struggle to stay informed.

The papers bombarded us with tales of stories throughout 1971, saying that Sen. Muskie not only acted like a candidate, talked like a candidate and ran like a candidate, but also almost certainly was a candidate. Most of us had probably taken it for granted that he would be a candidate and tucked the information away in the attic to clear the decks below for the hot flow of fresh and baffling information about China, atomic weapons, womanhood and sex on.

One day our concentration on these important matters was disrupted by the ringing of the bell which announces political news. What is this? "Sen.

It's going to be a long year.

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